

diameter was provided at a condenser portion. The measurement of the threshold voltage was performed using BM-7 (manufactured by Kabushiki Kaisha Topcon), and the threshold voltage was defined by a voltage at which a luminance of  $5 \text{ Cd/m}^2$  is output.

The results are shown in Fig. 2.

According to the results shown in the figure, it was understood that the transmittance was 50% or more over almost the entire visible light region. In consideration of the glass substrate 1 having a thickness of 1.1 mm and the transmittance thereof being approximately 75%, it was believed that a transmittance of 70% or more was achieved. In the case described above, the threshold voltage was 3 V.

(Example 2)

In accordance with the method described in Example 1, glass substrates each having an anode stacked thereon were obtained, wherein the anodes formed of transparent electrodes were processed by an oxygen plasma treatment for from 0 to 10 minutes at one-minute intervals. For glass substrates having anodes thereon, which were processed for 0, 5 (Example), and 10 minutes, transmission spectrums (transmittance at each wavelength) were measured. The results are shown in Fig. 3. In addition, for the glass substrates having anodes thereon, which were processed for from 0 to 10 minutes at one-minute intervals, transmittances at 450 nm, 550 nm, and 700 nm were measured. The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

	Time for an Oxygen Plasma Treatment 0 (min)	1 (min)	2 (min)	3 (min)	4 (min)	5 (min)	6 (min)	7 (min)	8 (min)	9 (min)	10 (min)
Transmittance (% at 450nm)	75.2	75.8	76.3	77	77.5	78.2	78.3	78.2	78.1	78.2	78.1
Transmittance (% at 550nm)	74.6	74.7	74.9	75	75.2	75.2	75.3	75	74.8	74.5	74.3
Transmittance (% at 700nm)	75.8	75.7	75.5	75.5	75.3	75.2	75	74.9	74.6	74.4	74.3

In the blue region (450 nm), an increase in transmittance was observed until 5 minutes elapse from the start of the treatment. In the green region (550 nm), even though a significant change was not observed, the transmittance exhibited the maximum value approximately 5 minutes after the start of the treatment. In the red region (700 nm), as the treatment time elapsed, the transmittance was decreased even though it was not significant. It is believed that the phenomenon described above occurred by a change of the band structure since the material was partly changed due to the oxidation of the surface thereof by the treatment. Accordingly, it was considered that a treatment time of approximately 5 minutes was an optimum condition.

(Example 3)

Organic EL devices were formed in a manner similar to that in Example 1 except that the first cathodes were formed so as to have thicknesses of 40, 50, 60, 80, 90, and 100 angstroms. The threshold voltages and the transmittances at a wavelength of 550 nm were measured for the individual organic EL devices. In Table 2, the results of the threshold voltages and the transmittances (a wavelength region of 550 nm) are shown together with the results of Example 1 (the first cathode having a film thickness of 70 angstroms).

Table 2

	Film Thickness of First Cathode 40 (Å)	50 (Å)	60 (Å)	70 (Å)	80 (Å)	90 (Å)	100 (Å)
Threshold voltage (V)	5	3.5	3.5	3	2.9	2.9	2.9
Transmittance (%, at 550 nm)	61	59	56	54	50	45	38

Concerning the threshold voltage, it was asymptotically stabilized at a film thickness of the first cathode of approximately 70 angstroms. An increase in threshold voltage was observed when the film thickness was not more than that. It is believed that the phenomenon described above occurred by an increase in resistance caused by the